

## THE FARMERS' TICKET.

A STATEMENT THAT THE ORIGINAL PROGRAMME HAS BEEN CHANGED.

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In view of the present state of affairs in State politics, the presence in the city yesterday of Capt. G. Wash Shell, of Laurens, chairman of the State Farmers' Association and signer of the now famous "Manifesto" and call for the March convention, could not fail to attract some attention and set speculation to work in local political circles. Captain Shell came up in the morning and returned on the afternoon train. While in the city, he was in conference, at the office of the State Alliance Exchange, with Manager Donaldson, of the Exchange, Chairman Leonard Williams, of the County Farmers' Association, and members of the delegation to the March Convention. That during Captain Shell's visit there was a talk in regard to the March convention was ascertained from conversations with gentlemen who met him, but further than that the gentleman had nothing to say.

Referring to a statement which has been repeatedly made in regard to the original call for the March convention, stated in the presence of several gentlemen that Ben Tillman positively had nothing to do with the preparation of that call and that he knew nothing beforehand of what it contained. Captain Shell also expressed the opinion that a majority of the unfranchised delegates to the March convention will vote for nominations.

Amongst the coming farmers' convention a reporter for the Daily News learned yesterday that a letter has been received from Capt. Ben Tillman by a gentleman in the city who had written to him regarding his candidacy for the Governorship, in which Captain Tillman earnestly urged his correspondent not to allow his name to be presented to the convention as a candidate for Governor and declaring that he was not a candidate. Captain Tillman went on to state that he was conscious that there were other men in the State whose conservatism itself made them much better qualified for the place than himself. He declared that the action of the Edgefield convention in nominating him had been directly against his wishes and that the mention of his name by the Laurens mass meeting had been brought about by Captain Shell entirely without his knowledge.

There have been numerous predictions as to what the March convention will do. There is one plan of action which has been talked of in a quiet way among the conservative prominent in the March convention movement and which has been received with the greatest favor by those who have considered it, so much that it is not altogether a guess work to say that the convention will in all probability, adopt it. There are the best of reasons for believing that the plan has received the sanction of the active workers in the convention movement in different sections of the State. Information of the scheme, of which nothing has been said publicly heretofore, comes indirectly from a source which stamps it with authority. According to this programme, the convention called in Columbia on the 27th inst. will meet, and first of all, adopt a strong and outspoken platform. It will then nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. No other nominations will be made; the rest of the ticket being left blank. A committee will then be appointed to plan a campaign, arranging for mass meetings in all parts of the State at which the convention's choice for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and candidates for other State offices who may present themselves will speak. This campaign will be in advance of the August convention, of course, and will be with a view to securing the endorsement of the nominees of the March convention by the August convention.

It is argued in behalf of this plan that it would overcome the strongest objection urged against the nomination of a complete ticket by the March meeting in that, instead of arraying in opposition the strength of the numerous candidates for positions on the State ticket, it would bring to the support of the Farmers' Movement platform and nominees the full strength of all the candidates for the places left blank on the ticket.

After the departure of Captain Shell from the city yesterday, one of the Greenville delegates to the March convention said: "You can rest assured that Ben Tillman will not be the nominee of the March convention, if anybody is nominated."

## A Negro Pensioner.

There is a negro in Georgia drawing a pension of twenty-five dollars a month from the government. His name is Henry Saffold, and he lives in Penfield, Greene county. Saffold, it seems, ran away from his home in Greene county and went into the army as an attendant upon a Union soldier. He contracted a disease in the army which has incapacitated him for work since, and the other day, after working on the matter for two years, Mr. Carlton succeeded in getting his name on the pension roll. He draws \$25 a month.

The Duke of Orleans writes that he is opposed to the presentation to President Carnot of a petition for his release.

## A PARRICIDE CONVICTED.

A Man Who Hired Negroes to Stay His Own Father—A Revolting Crime.

DARLINGTON, S. C., March 20.—The trial of Joseph W. James, charged with hiring Lewis Williams, William Scott and Robert Arthur to kill his father, which has occupied the attention of the court since Tuesday of last week, ended with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner's counsel may take the case to the Supreme Court. James and his accomplice were convicted several months ago, but, on appeal to the Supreme Court, that tribunal granted them a new trial on the ground that the judge in the lower court had transcended his province by charging on the facts.

The correspondent of the Charleston World gives the following history of the case:

The murder of Joseph James, Sr., occurred on the evening of May 8, 1888, at which time, directly after he arose from the supper table and was passing out of the dining room door, he was fired upon by a party or parties in the yard. About forty slugs and buckshot passed through his side, killing him almost instantly. Old man James owned considerable real estate, and the theory of the prosecution was that Joseph W. James, Jr., had him murdered in order to come into possession of his property. Over \$30,000 in cash was found upon his person when he was murdered.

Lewis Williams, one of the parties charged with the crime, was tried and found guilty. Bob Arthur, another party accused of being connected with the conspiracy, has fled to parts unknown, and has so far eluded the vigilance of the officers. During the trial William Scott, one of the defendants, swore that Joseph James agreed to pay to himself, Bob Arthur and Lewis Williams \$600 to kill his father, Joseph W. James, Sr., and that on the strength of that agreement he loaded his gun, by the direction of young James, with heavy charge of slugs and buckshot, and that on the evening of May 8, 1888, he, together with Bob Arthur and Lewis Williams, proceeded to the house of Mr. Harmon Howell, at which house the old man James and his son boarded, and Lewis Williams took the gun loaded for the occasion, and leaned it on the baluster railing to the piazza, and shot old man James as he was passing through the dining room door.

The Southern Baptist Convention will meet on May 9 at Fort Worth, Texas. The announcement is made that delegates will be passed for one fare for the round trip. This would be from Augusta \$30.35. The Rev. Lansing Burrows, pastor of the First Baptist Church, proposes taking a through Pullman car from Atlanta to Fort Worth without change, upon which the round trip cost, going and returning in the same car, will be \$42.85. This will be the most pleasant and least disagreeable way for delegates to the Convention to go, as the car will be combined with other cars en route and form a solid special Baptist train through without change to the place of meeting. It will be necessary to secure berths in this car, as the number is restricted to twenty-four, but additional cars can be secured if the increase of the number going warrants it. Delegates who are anxious to join this party in the special train would do well to communicate with Dr. Burrows at once. The latest intelligence warrants the expectation that the rate above given will be lowered.

## Facts About Cotton Seed Oil.

For human food, olive and cotton seed oils are far superior to lard, or to any other animal fat. Olive oil has held that rank in the estimation of scientists and medical men from the earliest period of recorded history. It is only of late years that analyses by chemists, experiments in diet by eminent physicians and practical use by skillful housekeepers have combined to demonstrate that in every respect and for all uses the oil of the cotton seed is equal to that of the olive. This fact once established, the market will be made for pure cotton seed oil that will be co-extensive with that now occupied by olive oil. It will, indeed, become its competitor in all parts of the world. The Manufacturer's Record of Baltimore, believing that the time has come when the South should make a vigorous move in behalf of cotton seed oil, instead of simply acting on the defensive in the repeated assaults made in Congress on the purity of this oil, after an elaborate investigation, has accumulated a mass of information, and proposes to publish next week the first of a series of articles that will cover the whole subject. In these it will be shown beyond controversy or shadow of doubt that cotton seed oil is the best salad oil in the world, and that it should be put upon the market on its merits, bearing its own name, and its excellence for all culinary purposes be persistently set forth until it receives popular approval and enters into as universal consumption as butter or lard. These articles, which will run through several months, will prove of immense value to the whole South, by greatly widening the market for cotton seed oil.

Bismarck has resigned the office of prime minister of the German Empire. Irreconcilable differs between him and the Emperor induced the step.

Chattahoochee county, Ga., is excited over a contest for the State Senatorship between L. Harp and A. Harp, brothers, and J. F. C. McCook, who is L. Harp's brother-in-law.

## A GRAVE OFFENSE.

An English Undertaker Undertakes Too Much on His Own Responsibility.

Peculiar notions of propriety are entertained by some English undertakers, and the very officious conduct of the undertaker Mills of London, who buried Minister Lincoln's son, has caused Mr. Lincoln much annoyance and created much comment in the American colony in London.

It is an old custom in England when the family is bereaved to send out memorial cards with mourning to intimate friends. But Mr. Lincoln is not an Englishman, and did not observe this custom. So Undertaker Mills, decided to do it for him. While at Mr. Lincoln's house attending to the details of the funeral, he managed to get access to the visiting cards of callers and letters of those who had sent messages of sympathy during his son's illness. These included nearly all the Americans in London. These Americans were astonished to receive a brilliant blue card, with gold edge, announcing the death of Abraham Lincoln. It also contains a complimentary notice of the services of the undertaker to James Russell Lowell, when his wife died, and to Mr. Lincoln, when the proper man to employ when overtook, by what Mills calls "their last and bitterest enemy."

In some of the churches were printed copies of the hymns sung at the funeral service, which was strictly a private affair. Being sent with the cards, it seemed as if all had been sent by Minister Lincoln, or with his knowledge. This was followed by an equally wide distribution of proof sheet extracts from an Undertaker's weekly journal, noting the Americans in London that Mills, by reason of his services as undertaker to James Russell Lowell, when his wife died, and to Mr. Lincoln, when the proper man to employ when overtook, by what Mills calls "their last and bitterest enemy."

## SAVED BY A CAROLINA GIRL.

A Narrow Escape of a Passenger Train Near Augusta.

Last Friday evening the passenger train of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad, which left Augusta for Laurens, came near a wreck, and the passengers were saved from a horrible and untimely death. The trouble was a broken rail at White House, about thirty-eight miles above Augusta, which the train was only prevented from passing over by the brave act of Miss Garnett, a young woman who lives near White House. Miss Garnett discovered the broken rail and knew it was about time for the train to come along, and she was greatly alarmed, knowing that it was sure destruction if the train passed that fatal spot. The only thing to be done was to stop the train before it could reach the broken rail. Down the track, around the curve, Miss Garnett ran and she saved several hundred yards from the broken rail. There she stationed herself on the track, with a watchful eye and lantern in hand, and she commenced waving the lantern as soon as the shrill whistle of the locomotive sounded its approach.

When the train rolling over the rails the engineer saw the young lady from a distance on the track, signaling him down as though in distress. The engineer checked up his train and stopped when he reached the brave girl. Miss Garnett called the engineer and warned him of the danger that was just ahead. The crew of the train walked up the track and the broken rail was pointed out. All agreed that Miss Garnett had saved their lives and prevented a wreck. A collection was taken up among the passengers, who were told of their narrow escape, and the sum of eleven dollars was raised, and presented by Conductor Stuart to Miss Garnett.

## To Abolish the Tobacco Tax.

The Republican members of the ways and means committee have about settled on their scheme of tariff reduction. The internal revenue features of the bill are all special taxes upon dealers of all kinds, commonly known as licenses; the tax upon snuff will be repealed; farmers and planters growing tobacco will have the liberty to sell to whomsoever they please without restraint, in the same manner as any farmer can dispose of any other product of his land. The tax upon manufactured tobacco will be reduced from eight cents to four cents per pound; cigars, cheroots and cigarettes will carry the same tax imposed under the present law. Alcohol used in the arts is free under substantially the same restrictions as are prescribed in the Senate bill. The reductions in revenue from these sources will be in round numbers between \$17,000,000 and \$19,000,000. There are various changes in existing duties, but they are unimportant.

## An Unlucky Seat.

General Ransom is the "chuckoo" of the Senate. The average Senator would as soon sit at a table with thirteen as to allow Ransom to occupy his seat, even for a few days. The occupant of every seat has been "squatted" in has been defeated, as was the case last year of Senator Salisbury. Senator Eastis and others whose seats he laid claims to during their absence. When Senator Ransom of North Carolina, went home last summer to enter the fight for re-election he so much feared the effect of the Texas occupying his seat that he had his chair removed from the Senate chamber before leaving and gave strict instructions to officers not to replace it until he returned. Senator Ransom attributes his re-election to the fact that Ransom was kept out of his seat during his absence.

## AN INFAMOUS LAW.

HENRY CABOT LODGE WOULD OVERTHROW STATE AUTHORITY.

The Proposed Extension of the States' Functions by the Federal Government.

Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, as the chairman of the House Committee on Education and representatives in Congress have introduced a bill to regulate the elections of representatives in Congress.

It is a voluminous bill of twenty-one sections. The bill is a combination of the Australian system with Federal control of elections. The Australian system as a force in Massachusetts, is adapted and applied to the whole country in all Congressional and Presidential elections.

Each polling place is put in charge of six judges or supervisors, three representing each political party. Voters who cannot read and write, and consequently cannot mark their own tickets, may have tickets marked for them by one of the supervisors in presence of another representing the opposite party.

Primarily elections are in the control of the States, wherein they are held, but on a petition of 500 voters in any district the Federal government will assume all the functions of the State and take absolute control of the polls under the same regulations which apply to State control.

The Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution says:

It is the unanimous opinion of the Statesmen that, while the bill on its face appears to apply to the whole country, it was only intended for the South, and can only affect the South. In no Northern State they say, would either party dare to impugn the honesty of the State officers by petitioning the Federal government to take charge of their elections. In the South, however, it is different. No trouble will be experienced in getting up such a petition as the bill provides among negroes. Therefore, the effect will be only applicable to the South. Here are the opinions of some leading Southern Democrats gathered to night:

MR. Candler. "I regard it as an extremely partisan measure," said Mr. Candler of Georgia, who is chairman of the educational committee in the last Congress. "The bill is plainly intended for the South alone. Federal supervisors and managers will only be appointed in the South. One will be nominally a Republican; another nominally a Democrat, but both will be Southerners who will swear anything to get the two dollars a day. No decent Democrat will be appointed. The effect will be that it will create the worst conditions in the South similar to that of the Reconstruction period, and will only result in alienating the negro, and will perfect the supremacy of the white race. If the idea of surrendering the polls with Federal marshals of the type we usually have in the South, is carried into effect, there is great danger of riot and bloodshed at the polls."

"The white people of the South, whether they number more than the blacks or not, will not consent."

GENERAL CATCHINGS.

"The bill," said General Catchings of Mississippi, "is designed to prevent negroes from voting the Democratic ticket. The Federal supervisors will simply be Republican spies upon the negroes. The bill is designed to force the negro back to the old state of antagonism to the white people prevailing in the Reconstruction days. It seems the Republicans are determined to supervise the conduct of the negroes as though they were children. The bill is purely sectional; it will never be applied to the North; but it will raise the biggest crop of hell throughout the South that has ever been heard of. It will, however, not result in changing a single Southern district."

"They cannot pass the Australian feature, for it is not applicable to a country where many of the voters can neither read nor write."

## JUGAL CRISIS.

"Such legislation," said Judge Crisp of Georgia, "is vicious, because, if not unconstitutional, it tends to centralization of power in the Federal government. The bill proceeds on the idea that the people and officers of the States are not to be trusted; that all purity, patriotism and loyalty is here in Congress, and not in the States. Practically the law cannot be operative except in the South. It vests in the judiciary such powers affecting the legislative department as is subversive of the distinction that ought to exist between the various departments of the government. It necessarily brings judges into politics, and is designed, in my opinion, to defeat and not to further an honest expression of the popular will in the South, under the pretense of adopting the Australian system. The bill is designed to protect the voter from outside influence. This bill, as it illustrates, absolutely destroys the secrecy of the ballot, which is essential to the independence of the voter. The illiterate voter, under this system, cannot have his confidential friend to mark and give his ticket, but must, in the presence of the managers, who represent different political parties, publicly state for whom he wishes to vote."

MR. BLANCHARD.

"It creates another reconstruction era in the South," said Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana. "There is a chance of it working to the benefit of the Republican party in the next election."

but then its evils will be clearly demonstrated, and will react upon them. That portion of the bill providing for the Federal government to take charge of the elections is clearly intended for the South, and the South only."

SENATOR BERRY.

"Its passage," said Senator Berry, of Arkansas, "will create great trouble in the South. A worse law on us could not be passed. However, should it pass, I hope to see such a reaction that we will sweep the country in '92. It will impair the prospects of the South in every way."

GEORGE T. BARNES.

"The bill is intended to be entirely sectional," said Mr. Barnes, of Georgia. "It places our elections in the South entirely under the control of the Federal authorities, utterly ignoring the rights of the States. Its ultimate object will be to deprive the Democrats of the election of Democratic Representatives in many Southern districts, and a return of Republicans from them. I believe, however, it will fail in practical operation, but it will require more active participation of our people in Federal elections. I have stronger hopes the bill will be defeated in the Senate."

MR. LANE.

"It cannot be operative in the North," said Mr. Lane of Illinois. "It is clearly intended for the South. It will be a great outrage upon the people of the South if it ever becomes a law. It is undemocratic, a step towards centralization, and is a direct stroke at local self-government."

## The Guilty Pair Caught.

Two months since, Rhea county, Tenn., was stirred up tremendously over a sensational episode, in which the husband of one John Hously took his wife and her three small boys, and went off with a farmer, named J. K. Brown, who left behind him a wife and seven children of assorted sizes. Search has been made by the faithful husband and wife for the faithless spouses, who have finally been run to earth. They were apprehended, living as man and wife at Concord, Tenn., by Sheriff Brown and his deputy, J. Hously, the county seat, where they will be arraigned and a very sensational trial will follow.

## Lottery Ticket Speculation.

Do you know there are more lottery tickets sold in Washington every month than in any other city in the world? Everybody buys them. Of the eighteen thousand government employees here, at least twelve thousand buy lottery tickets monthly, but it does not stop here. Senators and Representatives by the score are always purchasers. The other evening a party of a dozen stationers were chatting in the lobby of the Metropolitan, when some one produced a lottery ticket, at the same time remarking jokingly: "I will get \$15,000 to-morrow." In an instant two Senators produced tickets, and Representatives drew them out in wads from their pockets. The numbers were compared, and a deal was made that whoever won should give a supper. However, of the sixty or seventy tickets held by Southern congressmen and their wives at the Metropolitan, only one drew a prize. That was held by the wife of an upper South Carolina member, and calls for \$200.—Washington Letter.

## Died from a Negro's Bite.

In Clay county, Alabama, Monday night Oscar Hill, a prominent farmer, died of hydrophobia, suffering from the most horrible agony before he died. His death was the result of a bite on the finger by a negro several weeks ago. Hill had a fight with a negro, who bit one of his fingers to the bone, inflicting an ugly wound. The finger became inflamed, and finally had to be amputated. Then the swelling continued up the arm, and finally that of the neck. Near the shoulder, several days ago symptoms of hydrophobia developed, and Hill rapidly grew worse until he died. The attending physician pronounced it a case of hydrophobia. The negro Davis, who was known as a "blue gum negro," his gums being blue in color, and there is a general belief that the bite of such negroes is always fatal. Physicians say that this color of the gums is caused by bad blood, and that in such cases a bite would be poisonous, and probably fatal. Davis is under arrest, charged with murder.

## Highwaymen on the Mountain.

There was a daring highway robbery Saturday night on Lookout Mountain, Tenn. John Cummings, one of the wealthiest citizens of Hamilton county, was driving across the mountains to his home, at Wauhatchie, when two highwaymen jumped from ambush. One seized the bridle of the horse and stopped his vehicle. They then took him out and threw him violently to the ground, stunning him for a few moments. While he lay in an unconscious condition, the highwaymen robbed the vehicle of a week's supply of provisions, broke the conveyance into kindling wood, and left before he could recognize them. They also secured a small amount of money from his pockets. Great excitement prevails on the mountain over the affair.

Most of the creditors of Henry S. Ives have agreed to accept five cents on the dollar for their claims. Ives has been released on \$5,000 bail. He was arrested on the charge of fraud.

The treasury department has received a letter, postmarked Charlotte, N. C., containing \$16, marked, "My Conscience."

## COL. HOYT WITHDRAWS.

A Strong Greenville Man Out of the Race for Governor.

GREENVILLE, S. C., March 12, 1890.

To the Editor of the Florence Times:

As you were kind enough to suggest my name for the office of Governor, I deem it due to you that my position be made known at this early date, in advance of any action on the part of others with reference to placing candidates in the field for this high office. As I have already intimated to you in a private communication, I am not an aspirant for political honors of any kind, and am entirely content with occupying the station of a private citizen, trying to discharge the duties of citizenship with proper regard for the interests of others and always entertaining a profound concern in measures affecting the welfare and prosperity of South Carolina. But I have no desire for official station, and much less inclination to enter upon an active campaign in order to secure it. The demands of a large business interest are sufficient to occupy my entire time, and it would be turning aside from a well defined purpose in life and from congenial employment to seek engagement in an uncertain occupation at best, while so far as I can see there is no sufficient reason for so doing. I hold it to be true that the State has a right to the services of its citizens, and some of them must necessarily fill public offices, but so far I have escaped the duty of an official capacity, where I was dependent upon its conclusions for a living. I will be glad to continue exempt from this line of duty, and have no doubt my fellow citizens will gladly such a reasonable desire, allowing me to remain in the ranks of those who will strive earnestly for the promotion of good government without wearing the badge of office. I honor most highly those who render such service with fidelity and patriotism, and with an eye single to the best interests of our commonwealth, but it is not my wish to join their ranks. I certainly cannot be induced to enroll myself among the office-seekers.

I am not insensible, however, to the honor conferred by yourself and others in suggesting me for the office of Governor, and beg to express my heartfelt thanks for the unmerited compliment especially from so many well after journalists, whose good will and esteem I am proud to claim. I have nearly one third of a century has been spent in editorial labors. The newspapers of the State, allow me to add, have much to do with moulding and guarding public sentiment, and as a general rule the press of South Carolina has always remained steadfast in principle and courageous in times of peril. It is a high privilege to be associated with such true representatives of the profession. I assuredly that I will co-operate most heartily in whatever will tend to develop and prosper our beloved State, and it is my unalterable conviction that the integrity and supremacy of the Democratic party means the promotion of these desirable ends. We can differ among ourselves as to men and measures, and we can contend most earnestly for what we conceive to be right, but no true Democrat will jeopardize the harmony and solidity of the party simply to gain a temporary advantage over his fellows. I have the utmost confidence in the patriotism and common sense of the people, and have no fear that they will be led into political error and doubtful expedients when an opportunity is given them for reflection. With sincere regard, I am, very truly yours,

JAMES A. HOYT.

## Vagaries of Tennessee Justice.

Three weeks ago, in the criminal court of Shelby county, a negro was sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary for stealing three leaves of bread. It was the law. Two weeks ago a white man in the criminal court of Shelby county was sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary for stealing ten billiard balls when under the influence of liquor. It was the law. Yesterday, in the criminal court of Shelby county, Charles L. Pullen, ex secretary of the taxing district, indicted for embezzlement, larceny and fraudulent breach of trust, was found not guilty of embezzlement and larceny, but guilty of fraudulent breach of trust—the amount involved being \$1,200 of the people's money—and the jury committed his sentence to fifteen days in the work house on each of two cases. Mr. Pullen walking out of the court room free, because the offense was barred by the statute of limitations. Here we have had a shortage of over \$10,000 confessed and proved. Is that shortage the consequence of a breach of trust so trivial that fifteen days in the work house is an adequate penalty? In view of such a conclusion, the funds of the people are no longer safe. Plunderers are invited to take what they will, incurring no risk other than a fortnight's sojourn in the work house. That is the logic of the verdict.—Memphis Appeal.

## The Iron Works at Sheffield, Ala.

The iron works at Sheffield, Ala., are turning out 700 tons a day, or 210,000 tons per annum. If it were all moved at once it would require a train of 10,500 cars, each carrying twenty tons. The nine barges, now there from Pittsburgh, can move it all in forty-two trips and at a saving in freights of five hundred and four thousand dollars on the output of each year—a big interest on more than fifty millions of money.

Wednesday, March 26, is "Carolina day" at the Florida South Tropical exposition.

## STATE POLITICS.

AN ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Statement of the Political Conditions Which Confront the Good People of the State.

ROOMS OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14, 1890.

Upon the re-organization of the Executive Committee, in consequence of the resignation of its chairman, Hon James F. Izlar, it is deemed proper to issue a brief address to the Democracy of South Carolina, on the eve of an active and important campaign in which questions of vital concern to the State will be presented to the people, and in view of the stubborn fact that we are still confronted and menaced by the enemy from whose control the State was redeemed in 1876. The existence of this enemy is none the less a matter of fact, although as an organized and active force to good government it is not so clearly seen as in former days. But the dominant party in the Federal Government, flushed with its restoration to executive and legislative power, is just as determined to day as ever to wrest from our hands the control of this State, and as it loses ground in other sections of the country, the necessity becomes more imperative to regain a foothold in the Southern States, where the identical mass of ignorant voters, so long used to our disadvantage, are ready to respond to the call of their Republican leaders, whenever an opportunity is given for their resuscitation as a political power. The threatened interference with the conduct of elections in sovereign States, which is being so audaciously and persistently urged at this time in the Congress of the United States, makes it highly important that we shall not close our eyes to the dangers of the situation, or rest simply upon the victories of the past. The numerical majority exists in South Carolina to day which made possible the oppression and misuse of the carpet bag governments, and it is only waiting a suitable opportunity to be wielded against the intelligence and the virtue of the State. Hence, it is incumbent upon us to remain watchful and vigilant, never losing sight for a moment of the overmastering necessity we are under to preserve the unity and integrity of the Democratic party in this State, because its overthrow means disaster and ruin to the highest interests of all the people.

The Executive Committee, recognizing the fact that there are differences of opinion and to a certain extent dissatisfaction among Democrats as to the administration of the government in this State, and believing it is conducive to a healthy public sentiment that these differences shall be freely discussed, yet in view of the momentous issues at stake, we would appeal to all that they shall settle such matters strictly within the lines of our party organization, for it is vitally important to have the active exertion of every true and unselfish Democrat in preserving that solidarity which is essential to good government in South Carolina. Invoking the co-operation and support of every man who claims to be a Democrat in the maintenance of rightful measures for the preservation intact of our organization, the Executive Committee would respectfully urge that the responsibility rests upon all to bear their share in this patriotic work as the benefits accruing from honest and upright government are equally shared by all. The readiness and heartiness of all classes heretofore to render faithful service in this respect is a guarantee that future exigencies and emergencies will awaken a similar response from every true and worthy son of South Carolina.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JAMES A. HOYT, Chairman.

WILLIE JONES, Secretary.

## Another Fish Story.

Nearly a year ago Fisherman W. T. Van Dyke, while pursuing his occupation off shore, unwittingly threw out a fishing line with two well baited hooks. Presently there was a jerk—the bait had "took." Van Dyke was hauling in hand over hand, when suddenly the tension ceased and the line was gracefully and adroitly whisked into the boat minus both hooks. Last fall Mr. Van Dyke, in emptying one of his ponds of its over night catch, discovered among his captives a pig fish and a sea bass united by a bit of fish cord, which he readily identified as his own. A hook had penetrated the jaw of each fish, and, becoming imbedded there, the flesh had grown around their barbs, and thus securely fastened them in position. Thus, held together for nearly a year, they had coursed the briny in double team, held by a single twine, till death cut their thread of life in twain. The skeletons of this curious pair of accidental Siamese twins, together with the hooks and line, which constituted their sole domestic tie, now adorn the walls of the fish house of Mr. Van Dyke, on Ocean avenue, opposite North Bath avenue.—Long Branch News.

The recent frost at Umatilla, Fla., virtually completed the ruin of the vegetable crop of south Florida. At Umatilla, the banana shipping point of Lake county, the damage is very great. The entire crop of early vegetables, except cabbage, is practically wiped out. Orange blossoms are not damaged.